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WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE RURAL DISTRICT  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR.....1964



WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE RURAL DISTRICT

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH  
COMMITTEE  
1964

CHAIRMAN .....Councillor W.L. Young  
VICE-CHAIRMAN .....Councillor C.H. Degnan

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COUNCILLORS:-

The Revd. W.R. Buckett	A.R. Priddle
G.P. Burt	J.R. Rowe
J. Cheyne	T.H. Sutton
Major A.P. Gumm	Mrs. L.M. Tattersall
E.N. Hall	D.C. Trehane
Major H.J. Legg	Col. P.J.K. Warren

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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT.

1964.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

G.B. Hopkins.      M.B.,      CH. B.,      B. Pharm.      D.P.H.

Holding appointments of:-

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.  
School Medical Officer.  
Medical Officer of Health - Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District.  
Medical Officer of Health - Wimborne Minster Urban District.  
Medical Officer of Health - Borough of Blandford Forum  
Medical Officer of Health - Blandford Rural District.

Contributing roughly:-

Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ days per week.
Wimborne Minster Urban District.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ day per week.
Borough of Blandford Forum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ day per week.
Blandford Rural District.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ day per week.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:-

W.R. Chick.      M.A.P.H.I.      M.R.S.H.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:-

F. Boam.      M.A.P.H.I.      M.R.S.H.

G. Hall.      M.A.P.H.I.

NEAT INSPECTORS:-

A. Holmes.      M.A.P.H.I.

R.E. Hargreaves.      M.A.P.H.I.

N. Jacobs.      M.A.P.H.I.

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Dr. Noel Pearson of the North Dorset area very kindly acts as my Deputy in an honorary capacity during my holidays.

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Area Office,  
Civic Centre,  
Wimborne Minster.  
Dorset.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present my Annual Report for 1964.

The list of notifiable infectious diseases is unremarkable; measles was at a low ebb following the flood tide of the previous year. Although rarely serious the disease has at the least much nuisance value and an "antibiotic umbrella", is very often raised against secondary infection. There is a prospect of a satisfactory vaccine, some advance having been made in research and development during the year. Apart from the obvious advantages to health of such a vaccine a saving to the National Drug Bill would result.

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Nine cases of tuberculosis were added to the list. There were 136 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis under observation, males predominating, and nine non-pulmonary. There were two deaths, both elderly men. During 1962 in England and Wales there were 3,088 deaths from tuberculosis, about 9 per day. At the rate prevailing 100 years ago, there would have been 130,000 deaths, or 370 per day. Environmental factors such as better housing, better food, shorter hours of work, better working conditions, increasing restrictions on the sale of strong liquor, compulsory schooling, progressive raising of the school leaving age, coupled with restrictions on child labour, steadily reduced this appalling toll. The introduction of effective drugs after the last war was a notable contribution to the struggle but it is as yet too early to talk of a coup de grace to tuberculosis. Elderly men continue to present a problem, some appear to lose their resistance, and in the sixty to seventy year age group the mortality rate for men is five times that for women. Smoking is considered to play a part in this, possibly due to years of tobacco induced coughing.

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The improving environment is not always beneficial, and indeed the greater availability of food seems to be causally associated with increased coronary disease and diabetes. The latter shows a distinct familial tendency and the increased breeding potential conferred by the success of treatment seems destined to increase the incidence. Marriage guidance in the future will very likely expand to pre-marriage guidance, to include genetic investigation and advice.

There were fifteen deaths of children under fifteen, two due to motor vehicle accidents. Twelve of the deaths were in babies under one year of age, seven of these under four weeks.

Excluding the two deaths from motor vehicle accidents only two out of the remaining twelve deaths were due to environmental causes, the rest being due mainly to defects such as prematurity and congenital abnormalities, very difficult indeed to reduce, and forming the hard core of infant mortality in this country.

Two deaths of children from road accidents reveals one environmental factor which has worsened very greatly while all others have greatly improved.

In a report from Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children it is revealed that in 1914 environmentally determined conditions accounted for two-thirds of all deaths in the hospital, the main cause being tuberculosis, pneumonia and intestinal infections. By 1952 a similar report revealed that these conditions had improved so much that they accounted for only one seventh of the deaths.

The virus diseases are slowly yielding but there is a big field to conquer. Smallpox and poliomyelitis are preventable, one for two-hundred, the other for several years. Many enteric and upper respiratory viruses have yet to be isolated, identified and tamed. Some are responsible for the epidemics of diarrhoea and vomiting which occur so frequently.

Meanwhile research on the common cold was held up by lack of volunteers just as a tantalising and expanding glimmer of light was to be seen at the end of the tunnel.

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The affluent society continues to throw up fresh problems besides overeating and smoking. It was necessary during the year to invoke Article 83 of the International Sanitary Regulations dealing with surveillance of potential smallpox victims, a few unvaccinated Mediterranean cruise participants having stepped ashore in N. Africa. There has been an increase in several parts of the world of a type of botulinism, a very dread form of food poisoning, because of a superior form of packaging of dried fish in air-tight polythene bags. The increase in the consumption of confectionery led to the importation of frozen bulked eggs from afar, together with a quota of paratyphoid germs and other Salmonellae; regulations requiring pasteurisation of frozen eggs followed. Desiccated coconut imports were found frequently to be contaminated likewise, owing to primitive sanitary conditions and methods in the countries of origin. Antibiotics have become widely available to cattle and regulations became necessary to limit the penicillin content of milk. Resistant germs are being cultured by administration of other antibiotics to cattle, and man himself may find this practice rebounding upon both himself and his cattle. Meat was dusted with certain vitamins because they kept the meat red and fresh looking; overdoing this caused mysterious flushing in some people with attendant anxieties about their health or age, calling for more regulations. So much petrol fumes swirl about our highways that significant quantities of lead from antiknock ingredients have been found on lettuces grown alongside highways in America. No regulations as yet!

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The programme of films and discussions to discourage children from smoking was continued during the year, junior schools being included this time as well as the secondary modern schools, and the effort was concentrated on the ten to 12 year olds. There is some evidence that the warning is taken quite seriously by some children of this age. The Surgeon General of the U.S.A. Public Health Service reported some impact upon adolescents of the American Report on smoking, and a 12% drop in Cigarette smoking.

There were fifteen deaths from lung cancer, twelve men and three women. Only once ~~before~~ has the number of female deaths from this cause equalled or exceeded this figure, in 1961, when four women died. The overall figure for the district has not shown any obvious tendency to rise for the past five years, though the annual national death rate has risen to about 27,000. Over three quarters of all men smoke. Less than a half of doctors smoke. During 1963/64 tobacco tax accounted for nearly one seventh of the total Government taxation receipts.

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In 1963 the National Health Service cost £1000 million. £132 millions were spent on mental health, including Local Health Authority community care, drugs and general practitioners' time. The mental hospitals took about four fifths of this, leaving £27 millions as the total expenditure on the vast realm of mental health outside hospitals, including the anxiety neuroses which are in varying degree crippling and much more common than frank psychoses. The costs of sickness absence due to mental ill health are rising. Certification of sickness absence tends to magnify the physical component at the expense of the mental because the latter is still a National Taboo. The real cost is therefore heavily concealed. The concept of mental ill-health, particularly the neuroses, is too abstract to be widely understood, based as it is on the sort of adjustment that each individual makes to the trials and tribulations of life. It is impossible to pinpoint a clearly defined target on which to spend money in research but basically the human being is an infinitely complex chemical laboratory capable of continual adaptation to the multitudinous effects of the environment, and the more money that is spent on research into the basic chemical processes the sooner we shall have the power to influence from outside the intrinsic processes which are found to be faulty.

Meanwhile the impact upon District Councils lies mainly through their housing functions under the Housing Acts, and through certain Public Health Act functions. Obviously one of the most important and immediate environmental influences is the house, and every general practitioner would frequently be very grateful for the power to write a prescription for a house rather than for medicine. The Council's efforts in this direction are therefore to be seen as very important factors in the advancement of the mental health of the community, and the serious deficiencies in the country as a whole are to be viewed in the opposite light.



During the year twenty houses were completed and occupied, and much preparatory planning achieved on a large block of old persons' dwellings, to comprise twenty-four single flatlets and three double, with warden's flat, communal room and good central heating.

By 1972 there are likely to be over one million people, mostly women, in England and Wales, who have passed their eightieth birthday, and by 1985 the number of over sixty-fives will have risen by two million to some 7,650,000. The community will be as well able to care for this increase as it is now owing to a comparable increase in the productive age groups and a probable extension of the system of employing married women. There seems therefore to be a very solidly assured future for the Council's projected block of flatlets for old people, and however, expensive, there is a large unknown credit, impossible to reduce to £.s.d., from the contribution to mental health.

It is doubly unfortunate for the health of the nation that the land shortage is creating a new class distinction, the new pashas and peasants, those who have land with planning permission and the rest.

Detailed reference is made later in this report to continual progress in the provision of sewers and disposal works. The Palmers Ford Works was completed at a cost of nearly £200,000, also the remainder of the Ferndown and West Moors scheme, the total cost of which amounted to about three quarters of a million pounds.

The Corfe Mullen scheme was commenced in September when work began on the £110,000 contract for the disposal works. The ultimate scheme when completed in two years time will have cost some £360,000.

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The birth rate continues significantly higher than the County and National figure and determines a natural growth in the population independent of immigration; births exceeded deaths by practically 200.

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No cases requiring care and attention and living in filthy and insanitary circumstances occurred during the year.

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There follow the customary details under Sections B, C and D, and the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, including the details presented to the Ministry of Labour on the relevant sections of the Factories Act and concluding with a statistical review of the work of the department in tabular form.

*J. B. Hopkins*

JULY, 1965

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres.....	80, 863
Population - mid year - as estimated by Registrar General.	30, 770
Total estimated number of inhabited houses - 1.4.64.	
(Council and Private).....	10, 198
Rateable value at 1st April, 1964 .....	£989,668
Estimated product of 1d rate at 1st April, 1964.....	£4,163.1.0

As supplied by the Registrar General.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>WCRDC.</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales.</u>	<u>Admin-istrative County</u>
Total registered.....	537	260	277			
Legitimate.....	502	238	264			
Illegitimate.....	35	22	13			
Standardised rate per 1,000 population.....				19.5	18.4	15.9

STILLBIRTHS

Total registered.....	10	7	3
Legitimate.....	10	7	3

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant Deaths (under one year).....	12	5	7
Illegitimate.....	1	-	1
Legitimate.....	11	5	6

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>WCRDC.</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales.</u>	<u>Admin-istrative County</u>
Total registered.....	358	203	155	9.8	11.5	12.1

Comparability Factors.

Births.....	1. 12
Deaths.....	0. 84

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION STATISTICS

<u>POLIO</u>	<u>MYELITIS</u>												
<u>ORAL</u>			<u>SALK.</u>			<u>DIPH</u>	<u>TETANUS.</u>	<u>W.COUGH.</u>	<u>SMALLPOX.</u>				
3 doses.	R.	P.	3rd.	4th.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	

WIMBORNE & CRANBORNE R.D.C.	507	503	5	14	-	435	371	509	371	423	216.	259.	91
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## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

## SECTION B

The Ambulance is provided by the Dorset County Council. Control is centralised in Dorchester and the Service operates from local centres in Wimborne and Ferndown.

## PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

This is situated at Boscombe and provides an excellent free service for the bacteriological examination of human specimens, food, milk and water. The Laboratory took part with others in an extensive investigation into the prevalence of food poisoning organisms in meat and their transference to humans and a report was published during the year confirming that this sequence of events can occur and suggesting preventive action.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The County Council provided Infant Welfare Clinics in Wimborne, Ferndown, Colehill, Handley, Verwood, West Moors, Corfe Mullen, Hampreston and Holt.

## HOME HELP SERVICE.

A local organiser for the Rural District and Wimborne Urban District attends to the detailed administration of this valuable service which has steadily grown since its inception.

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## SECTION C

### PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet fever.....	9
Whooping cough.....	16
Measles.....	80
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	1
Pneumonia.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	9
Erysipelas.....	1
Poliomyelitis.. (P).....	1
Sonne Dysentery.....	1

## TUBERCULOSIS.

At the end of the year the number of cases in the Tuberculosis Register was as follows:-

### PULMONARY

Males..... 72.  
Females..... 64

### NON-PULMONARY

Males..... 4  
Females..... 5

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SECTION D  
STATISTICAL TABLES.....1964

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
3. Syphilitic disease.....	1	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	3	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....	12	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	-	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.....	31	19
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	-	1
16. Diabetes.....	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	17	22
18. Coronary disease, angina.....	65	28
19. Hypertension with heart disease.....	1	2
20. Other heart disease.....	8	21
21. Other circulatory disease.....	9	6
23. Pneumonia.....	10	10
24. Bronchitis.....	10	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.....	5	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	1	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	1	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.....	2	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.....	3	-
31. Congenital malformations.....	4	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	7	17
33. Motor vehicle accidents.....	6	2
34. All other accidents.....	4	1
35. Suicide.....	2	1
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>155</u>





REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

HOUSING.

The detailed re-survey under the Act of 1957, which was carried out last year, virtually completed this task and 1964 has been spent in clearing up outstanding items and individual cases which have arisen in various parishes. Normally a fresh study of existing housing would have been put in hand, but the Housing Bill having been published late in 1963, it was considered desirable to await the arrival of the new Housing Act on the Statute Book.

The Housing Act, 1964, became operative in August, and following reports to the Council on this new legislation it was Resolved that "The requirement of the Act that a Local Authority must cause an inspection of the District to be carried out with a view to declaring Improvement Areas, be implemented and a policy of defining Improvement Areas be adopted".

Before such areas can be put forward for consideration by the Council, a great deal of preparatory work is essential. A survey must be made to ascertain which houses are fully modernised and which are not. Those which still require improvement must be carefully examined, as the Act restricts the use of compulsory powers to those properties where the cost is reasonable having regard to "the estimated cost of the works which would be required to provide the dwelling with amenities..... and to the value which it is estimated that the dwelling would have if those works were carried out".

During the year 30 houses were dealt with under Section 16 of the 1957 Act, as not being capable of repair at reasonable expense. The results of the Action taken were as follows:-

Closed.....	1
Demolished.....	18
Rendered fit.....	8
Action proceeding.....	6

It is significant that for some years past there has been no opposition to the Council's opinions on these properties. The rising costs of repairs, materials, labour, etc., all tend to weigh the scales against the Owner. This, added to the demand for sites with permission to build (or  
rebuild

HOUSING - Cont.

(or rebuild), is becoming more and more obviously the reason why the majority of owners no longer wish to maintain property (often subject to Rent Restriction) with a low return on its capital (site) value.

HOUSING ACT, 1957, Section 3.

Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.

1.	The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be not in all respects fit for human habitation.....	97
2.	The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.....	68
3.	The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works or (b) the making of demolition or closing orders.....	29
4.	The number of notices served requiring the execution of works.....	8
5.	The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.....	8
6.	The number of demolition orders made.....	15
7.	The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsections (3) and (4) of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957.....	13
8.	The number of houses demolished.....	18

The Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, Section 15 (4).

1.	The number of dwellings overcrowded ( at 31.12.64).....	1
2.	The number of families therein.....	1
3.	The number of persons involved.....	9
4.	The number of new cases reported (in 1964).....	Nil
5.	The number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....	Nil
6.	The number of persons involved.....	Nil
7.	The number of return cases of overcrowding.....	Nil

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### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Your Inspectors have continued to endeavour to discuss and examine proposals in respect of grant applications before they reach the final stage. At first sight this appears to be an unnecessary and time-consuming procedure but it clearly does save time and expense which would be incurred if schemes have to be referred back for amendment.

It is not unusual for proposals when submitted without prior reference to the Department, to require amendment and/or re-planning to achieve a satisfactory result.

In most cases which are submitted relating to property owned by one or other of the local Estates, we are receiving the fullest co-operation in this respect.

### Discretionary Grants.

28 applications for discretionary grants were received involving 36 units of accommodation. Two were refused. The total expenditure was about double that of last year at £10,602, averaging £295 per house as compared with £269 per house in 1963.

### Standard Grants.

The following table gives details, together with those for 1962 and 1963:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Approved.</u>	<u>Owner</u> <u>Occupied.</u>	<u>Tenanted.</u>	<u>Baths.</u>	<u>Wash-hand</u> <u>Basins.</u>	<u>Not</u> <u>Water</u> <u>Supply.</u>	<u>W.C's.</u>	<u>Larders.</u>
1962	30	19	11	29	30	30	29	19
1963.	38	22	16	31	33	34	34	31
1964.	42	23	19	35	37	40	41	32



Action taken under Housing Acts since 1955.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Houses Demolished.</u>	<u>Houses Closed.</u>	<u>Houses Repaired.</u>	<u>Discretionary Grants.</u>	<u>Standard Grants.</u>
1955.	-	2	9	70	-
1956.	9	13	49	111	-
1957.	12	-	40	73	-
1958.	12	1	117	67	-
1959.	2	-	28	50	29
1960.	10	1	15	61	50
1961.	26	3	40	37	64
1962.	17	-	103	57	35
1963.	35	-	65	20	38
1964.	18	1	76	36	42

Caravan Sites - Moveable Dwellings.

All works on one site to bring it to the Council's standard were completed and a start made on another late in the year.

On the first of these sites a massive watertight cesspool was necessary as main drainage is still some years off. In the other case, work was postponed for some months in order that main drainage would be available when the new amenities were completed.

Main drainage connections were provided to two other sites, one of which was authorised to extend by a further sixty pitches.

The incursions of gypsies into the Holt and Three Legged Cross area continued, with the usual accumulations of rubbish, waste food and other debris, left behind on the vacated sites. It would seem that efforts on the part of the travellers themselves, to make their way of life acceptable to their neighbours is as equally necessary as the provision of a site for them to occupy.

After some years of discussion and consideration it is heartening to be able to see progress towards the rehabilitation of the Elmhurst Road area in West Moors. The proposals now in hand will provide for rehousing nearly all the families in temporary structures on the west side of the road. The redevelopment proposed however must also include the families on the east side of the road, otherwise the job will only be half done.

The provision of alternative accommodation for some of the families in this locality is only the beginning of the operation. Patience and tact will be necessary to ensure a smooth transfer to an entirely strange type of accommodation.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The routine inspections of food premises throughout the District continued and the pressure exerted has helped to maintain the very high standard of practically the entire number of food premises. All comply with the 1960 Hygiene Regulations, but many have standards well above those prescribed by law.

There has been some concern expressed from time to time by your Inspectors as to overcrowding (particularly in grocers' shops), with the result that they have felt it necessary to endeavour to secure better arrangements for holding and displaying stock.

One establishment dealing with the preparation of food was found to be carried on in unsuitable premises. The Committee decided that it should be dealt with informally and works were eventually completed without the use of legal powers.

Four reports as to unsound food were made to the Committee. Two retailers received warning letters and in a third case relating to milk bottled in a neighbouring town, the facts were sent to that Authority for their consideration.

A retailer who had sold a mouldy pork pie was brought before the Wimborne Magistrates and fined £10.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES.

<u>PRODUCER.</u>	<u>Grade 1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
Creemier.....	2	-	-	-	2
Eldorado.....	-	1	-	-	1
Lyons.....	3	2	1	-	6
Sarum Ice-Cream Co.....	1	-	-	-	1
Walls.....	7	3	1	-	11

CONDEMNED FOOD.

Cooked Ham..... 793 lbs.	Canned Meat..... 105 lbs.
Packeted Foods..... 121	Miscellaneous Cans... 781.



## MEAT INSPECTION.

The numbers of animals dealt with at the abattoir whilst still remaining at a high figure, were slightly less than in 1963.

The total number of units at about 36,500 for the year represents a decline of roughly 10%, and is the first occasion since 1956 that this has happened. Nevertheless, it is approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the output when the Council first became responsible for meat inspection in 1954.

At that time the Council was advised by the then Ministry of Food, that two inspectors would be required and it is therefore obvious that the considerably increased amount of work arising requires more staff to cope with it. To this must be added the extra detailed work prescribed by the Inspection Regulations of 1963, together with the obligation to stamp all carcasses which are passed by the Inspectors.

Reference to the numbers and types of animals dealt with through the year discloses wide fluctuations in the work your Inspectors have to undertake.

This situation is aggravated by the unwillingness of the Ministry of Agriculture to prescribe times during which slaughtering may be carried on, and it places a heavy burden on the shoulders of this Council. To charge for inspection on the maximum scale laid down in the Inspection Regulations would only partly meet the cost of this service, leaving quite a considerable sum to be met from local rates - entirely rising from and dependent upon the ability of the tenants of the building to obtain and sell the product.

The increase in the number of cases of C. Bovis is remarkable as although the number of beef carcasses was about the same, the number found to be affected increased by 50%.

The figures illustrate that well over half the total were found to be active and by far the greater number of these were found in young and more valuable carcasses.



# C. BOVIS

	<u>Cows and Bulls.</u>			<u>Steers and Heifers.</u>			<u>Total All Cattle</u>
	<u>Viable.</u>	<u>Calc.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Viable.</u>	<u>Calc.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	
January.....	1	-	1	6	2	8	9
February.....	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
March.....	-	-	-	5	3	8	8
April .....	-	-	-	6	2	8	8
May.....	-	-	-	7	2	9	9
June.....	1	-	1	10	5	15	16
July.....	1	1	2	9	4	13	15
August.....	-	1	1	4	4	8	9
September.....	-	-	-	8	6	14	14
October.....	1	2	3	6	3	9	12
November.....	1	2	3	5	2	7	10
December.....	1	-	1	9	4	13	14
	6	6	12	76	38	114	126

## CARCASES INSPECTED.

	<u>Cattle Excluding Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Horses.</u>
Number killed.....	10, 509	4, 628	2,818.	40, 882.	24, 312	Nil
Number inspected..	10, 509	4, 628	2,818	40, 882	24, 312	Nil
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcass condemned.....	9	79	29	216	330	Nil
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned.....	5,339	3,434	11	3,730	3,730	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.....	2	1	-	-	-	Nil
Carcasses. of which some part or organ was condemned.....	7	-	-	-	272	Nil
Total weight of meat condemned - all causes.....	292,016 lbs.					

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Your Inspectors spent much time in endeavouring to secure registration of all the premises falling within the scope of this new Act.

The publicity organised by the Central Government did not appear to have reached more than 40% to 50% of the occupiers of premises and personal investigation into all the remaining (known) premises was necessary. This secured a final result which is considered reasonably satisfactory and a copy of the analysis as supplied to the Minister of Labour is appended:-

TABLE A  REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.	Offices.	66	66	Nil
	Retail Shops.	92	92	Nil
	Wholesale shops,warehouses.	5	5	Nil
	Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	20	20	Nil
	Fuel storage depots.	1	1	Nil
	(1)  Class of Premises.	(2)  Number of premises registered during the year.	(3)  Total number of registered premises at end of year.	(4)  Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year.

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES.  
23.

TABLE C  ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE	Class of Workplace.	Number of persons employed.
	(1)	(2)
	Offices.	214
	Retail shops.	270
	Wholesale departments warehouses.	54
	Catering establishments open to the public.	133
	Canteens.	-
	Fuel storage depots.	5
	Total.	676
Total males.		312
Total females.		364



## MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1959

The position continues whereby District Councils have only the responsibility for registration of Dairies. Very little progress has been made with the replacement of the low standard premises at Ferndown. My last report referred to the fact that materials for the new building had been delivered and the work has been undertaken at a very slow pace throughout the year. At the end of December it was far from complete and the workmanship so unsatisfactory that a letter was sent to the Owner pointing out that if the new premises were completed in this manner the Council would not be recommended to register them.

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## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The long dry Summer and Autumn brought a considerable diminution in the numbers of complaints relating to drainage.

The disposal works at Palmers Ford was completed in late summer and a few weeks later the main pumping station alongside A.31 started to operate. This enabled the work of connecting properties to the sewers to be put in hand and at the end of the year the total of properties on main drainage was approximately 3,350. The total amount of capital expenditure on sewers and sewage disposal at the end of the year had reached £994,000.

In the Autumn approval was received and a start made on the construction of sewage disposal works at Dorchester Road, Corfe Mullen, and this was well under way at the end of the year.

An aerial survey of Verwood and Three Legged Cross was undertaken, in an endeavour to reduce the time and labour normally required on the preparatory survey of a sewage scheme. This, it is hoped, will expedite production of the information necessary for submission to obtain the consent of Whitehall.

73 cases of unsatisfactory drainage were reported to the Public Health Committee. As in earlier years, the majority of such cases relate to Owner/Occupiers, who have no idea of the problems that may subsequently arise,

when



when they purchase a house with this type of drainage. Septic tank drainage is quite useless unless the site is well drained and not in an area of development. A great deal of time was spent by your Public Health Inspector in Verwood and Alderholt in an endeavour to pacify irate property owners. Although it is obvious that main drainage schemes for these areas are becoming increasingly urgent, the progress that the Council can make is governed by the amount of expenditure that can be borne, in addition to the ever-increasing demands for other District and County Council services.

The use of the alternative, "the sealed cesspool", has proved of little help as a remedy for this problem. The size of these tanks makes them liable to all kinds of pressures and resultant failures. Once again the Public Health Inspector is called in to do a public relations exercise where angry owners find that when emptied the tank rapidly fills with surface water.

If this problem is to be faced realistically, then a firm policy of inhibiting further development in the absence of sewers, should be followed. Such a policy would need the full support of both County and Central Government administration and it would certainly save a great deal of the time now spent by your Officers. This, allied to the anger and irritation of disillusioned purchasers, would make the exercise worthwhile. In any case, its effect would only be of a temporary nature, so as to enable the construction of new sewers and other services to overtake the continuous demand for land development.

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#### NUISANCES.

During the year a wide range of complaints were dealt with by your Inspectors, but as usual the majority related to drainage problems in those areas without main drainage. The figures below clearly show that the majority were settled without recourse to statutory action - 3 formal notices were issued and in one case the work was done in default.

Other matters dealt with were in connection with the reduction of noise emission from exhaust fans to a factory, poultry keeping, and unsatisfactory premises.

SUMMARY.

	<u>Served.</u>		<u>Complied.</u>	
	<u>Informal.</u>	<u>Statutory</u>	<u>Informal.</u>	<u>Statutory.</u>
Public Health Act, 1936.....	112	3	115	3

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL - CLEANSING.

The full value of the continuous-loading unit purchased in 1963, became really noticeable during the year. In spite of an increase of over 450 new properties it was possible to cope with the quantity of refuse arising, with a depleted staff.

This type of vehicle does not require a pause at intervals so as to distribute the load, as do the fore-and-aft tipper units we use.

The Council's sanction is being sought for the purchase of a second unit of this type as a replacement. It will have nearly doubled the loaded capacity of the vehicle it replaces and should contribute to a further postponement of extra staff. These methods of fully utilising labour and transport will have enabled us to take the extra material arising from nearly 500 houses each collection without having to ask for more men to deal with handling an extra 4,000 cubic yards of refuse yearly. Obviously this situation cannot continue indefinitely, but it will at least have kept our labour requirements steady for three years.

Once again the Council considered the question of improving this service, at some length. The proposed improvements very quickly encountered opposition on the grounds of increased cost, and eventually it was decided that things should remain as they were.

Labour, as always, has presented some problems, particularly when shortages occur at the period when holidays are being taken. The circumstances outlined above have, however, enabled us to keep the situation under control! It must be realised that increased holiday allotments, for sundry reasons, are inevitably bound to affect the output of the labour force available, and to make it well nigh impossible to keep costs steady, let alone to effect improvements.

The cleansing service was continually in demand except for a slack period in May and June. At the end of the year an agreement on price was/ negotiated



negotiated with Messrs. Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Ltd., of Botley, which enabled us to divert surplus orders to them for completion. The price negotiated compared very favourably with our own costs, and this arrangement has been a great help in keeping delays in dealing with orders to reasonable limits. For the future, the basic charge is being reduced from 26/- to £1 per load, so as to reduce the financial burden on those ratepayers whose households continue to be drained to septic tanks or cesspools.

Fortunately, the two disposal areas we use have been able to cope with the quantity of sewage hauled away. This may well have been due to the long, dry Summer and Autumn, but it was in fact a great help, as the disposal point at Tricketts Cross, although complete will need some time before septic sewage can be accepted.

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#### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT.

A satisfactory response was received from Owners of these premises. All premises which have been registered were first inspected and approved by a Veterinary Surgeon.

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#### WATER SAMPLES - PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>Class 1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
Alderholt.	1	-	-	-	1
Colehill.	-	-	1	1	2
Corfe Mullen.	2	-	-	-	2
Pamphill.	4	-	1	1	6
Sturminster Marshall.	2	-	-	-	2
Verwood.	7	3	5	6	21
West Moors.	4	-	-	6	10
West Parley.	1	-	-	-	1

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"Repeat" examinations of the two unsatisfactory supplies in both Colehill and Pamphill gave very much better results. In the cases of the majority of properties in Verwood action was taken under the Housing Act of 1957 to determine the future of the houses concerned.



WATER SAMPLES - PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>Class 1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Alderholt.....	1	-	-	-	1
Corfe Mullen.....	6	-	-	-	6
Cranborne.....	1	-	-	-	1
Hampreston.....	45	-	-	-	45
Shapwick.....	3	-	-	-	3
Sixpenny Handley.....	2	-	1	1	4
Sturminster Marshall.....	3	-	-	-	3
Verwood.....	3	-	-	-	3
West Moors.....	5	-	1	-	6
Witchampton.....	1	-	-	-	1

The unsatisfactory reports on main supplies derived in one case from a mishap whilst sampling and in the others from taps that were obviously not sterile. The majority of the samples were taken by your Inspectors in the areas where construction works were being undertaken, but it did not appear that these works had caused any damage to or accidental pollution of the mains water supply.

RODENT CONTROL

<u>Council</u> <u>Premises.</u>	<u>Private</u> <u>Premises.</u>	<u>Business</u> <u>Premises.</u>	<u>Agricul-</u> <u>tural</u> <u>Premises.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
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Total No. of visits made by staff.....	19	3,281	359	401	4,060
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Total No. of premises inspected:-					
(a) On complaints.....	8	353	56	69	486
(b) On survey.....	11	2,928	303	332	3,574

Total number of premises found infested.....	10	1,163	82	214	1,469
Number of premises treated.....	10	1,163	82	214	1,469
Number of premises cleared.....	10	1,163	82	214	1,469

MICE

Number of complaints received.....	2	45	4	11	62
Number of premises treated.....	2	45	4	11	62
Number of premises cleared.....	2	45	4	11	62

<u>PARISH.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>MAINS</u>		<u>STANDPIPES</u>		<u>WELLS &amp; PRIVATE SUPPLIES.</u>	
	<u>No. of Houses.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Population.</u>
Alderholt.....	284	827	256	772	10	16	18	39
Chalbury.....	44	126	38	115	2	2	4	9
Colehill.....	998	2,799	976	2,741	7	17	16	41
Corfe Mullen.....	1,196	3,455	1,180	3,415	4	10	12	30
Cranborne.....	194	572	159	158	-	-	35	54
Edmondsham.....	56	156	46	142	-	-	10	14
Gussage All Saints.....	73	186	66	173	1	3	6	10
Gussage St. Michael.....	63	192	57	183	1	2	5	7
Hampreston.....	2,415	7,120	2,402	7,085	2	4	11	31
Hinton Martell.....	91	312	86	301	-	-	5	11
Hinton Parva.....	20	70	17	67	3	3	-	-
Holt.....	374	1,096	358	1,058	-	-	16	38
Horton.....	112	368	92	335	1	3	19	30
Long Crichel.....	33	99	30	92	2	6	1	1
Moor Crichele.....	78	251	73	240	5	11	-	-
Pamphill.....	238	695	198	645	-	-	40	50
Pentridge.....	84	168	70	133	-	-	14	35
Shapwick.....	73	214	66	194	1	2	6	18
Sixpenny Handley.....	256	741	229	681	12	22	15	38
Sturminster Marshall.....	411	1,195	382	1,109	5	14	24	72
Verwood.....	1,070	3,280	1,014	3,177	11	23	45	80
West Moors.....	874	3,122	857	3,055	4	24	13	43
West Parley.....	766	2,319	756	2,290	1	4	9	25
Wimborne St. Giles.....	142	438	127	409	1	3	15	26
Witchampton.....	143	438	134	414	7	19	2	5
Woodlands.....	120	366	114	348	2	5	4	13
TOTAL.....	10,198	30,605	9,783	29,692	82	193	345	720

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Number of Written notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted.</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	4	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	82	129	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding out-workers' premises).....	-	-	-	-
Total.....	86	138	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found.</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector.</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector.</u>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness(S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).					
				N I L	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient.					
(b) Unsuitable or defective.					
(c) Not separate for sexes.....					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).....					
				N I L	



SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Water Supply.....	189
Drainage.....	550
Stables and Piggeries.....	18
Caravans and Moveable Structures.....	357
Factories etc.....	138
Refuse Collection.....	26
<b>Refuse</b> Disposal.....	191
Rodent Control.....	4,018
Schools.....	12
Miscellaneous.....	10
Knackers Yards.....	19
Flies.....	3
Inspection of Houses under Public Health Acts.....	31
Inspection of Houses under Housing Acts.....	1,507
Inquiries into Cases of Infectious Diseases.....	1
Visits to Slaughterhouses.....	320
Butchers' Shops.....	129
Dairies.....	16
Canteens.....	7
Fried Fish Shops.....	1
Fishmongers and Poulterers.....	8
Food preparing premises.....	108
Grocers.....	260
Greengrocers.....	8
Confectioners.....	21
Restaurants.....	15
Wholesalers.....	3
Clubs.....	9
Licensed Premises.....	54
Bakehouses.....	2



